remark made by poor Goldsmith to an unpopular English peer: "I do not know why they should call you Malagrida, for he was a very good man." Pudee I, we do not feel ourselves at all hurt at being alled the Aristarchus of the North, for Aristarchus

ves very good grammarian. ng thus impeached us of high misdemeanors, ber, which is really one of the most moderate old Dominion, proceeds to prove its charges. parciful, hewever, and only puts us on trial un one count of the indictment. We are ignorant of history. The proof of this is found in the following quotation from an article in this paper: "That great uprising against the despotisms of the Stuarts, on which the existing liberties of Great Bittam are based, is stigmedized as the Great Rebellion.'" Now everybody knows, cries this ristarchus of the South, that the Eberties of Great Britain are based upon Magna Charta, and not the Revolution which dethroned the

"Stewarts." Therefore, to say what THE TRIB-TWE said is to say what is not historically true. This is all very silly, and quite worthy a person who does not know how to spell "Stuarf" correctly. Horace Walpole is usually supposed to have known something of history, and to have had pretty good opportunities of judging upon what the existing liberties of Great Britain were, in his day, What his opinion was may be inferred from the fact hat he mur up at Strewberry Hill a copy the Death-Warr tof Chart a L, inscribed Major Cha " The F ash Revolution established prinoles and cremed laws which the barons never

semed of, and which they would have been the persons in the world to consent to, if they had proposed. In 1215 there was, unfortunately, very little regard for popular rights in England, and the fief-holders cared as little for them as the King did. Indeed, Barrington, who is pretty good authority, expressly says that the object of those who extended the Charter from John was "the preservation of their own feudal privileges, which the " great power of the early Angle-Norman kings "threatened to destroy." The Charter left the " yillains "-by far the most numerous class in England - almost entirely unprotected. They was m my previded that they should not be unreasonably fixed for a small offense, and should not be deprived of their implements of husbandry. An English "villain" had scarcely greater privileges and immunities than a piece of hifurcated personal preperty in Virginia. We would not un-dervalue the blessings which this famous instrument bestowed upon England; but we must aver that it had lost much even of its original efficacy long before the dispute between Charles and his Parliament. The lawyers of that most mendacious of monarchs . re never at a loss for precedents whenever their master wanted to steal the public money. It did but little good to talk about Magna Charta to the servile judges who indorsed the deerees of the throne. But enough of this superfle as dicase in. To speak of events which firmly established the authority of Parliament, which secured religious toleration, which emancipated the Courts from the dictatory supervision of the King. and which gave to all succeeding British menarchs a warning which only one of them has had the temerity to diaregard-to speak of events resulting in such vital and memorable reforms as the foundation of English liberty, is no more improper than it would be to speak of the Declaration of Independence as the foundation of American liberty.

We are cortainly very much pleased to find that our remarks have directed the mind of at least one Virginian editor to Magna Charta. We hope that he will frequently call the attention of his fellowcificens to his document. Meager as it is in its provisions, and unsuited as it would be to the wants of most modern States, we believe that its introduction as the fundamental law of Virginia would be found vastly beneficial even to her "villains,"

A Convention of Democratic Editors has been called to assemble at Washington City, to devise and recommend a suitable plan for the future execon a of the Public Printing. The object is a proper one; but why "Democratic Editors" should consider it, to the exclusion of "the rest of mankind," is not obvious. That they are shrewd, capable, patriotic citizens, may be conceded; but they do not possess a monopoly of the qualities wench fit men to deliberate and act on this subject. And, as it is possible that our democracy might not pass muster in this august assemblage that is to be, we make our suggestion directly to the People and their Representatives, as follows: 1. Let the Printing of Congress be given to whatever capable person or firm shall offer to do it at the lowest price and give ample security for the prompt and faithful execution of the work; and 2. See that there be a Superintendent of Printing who will take care that everything is done according to contract. Now, we defy all the "Democratic Editors" in America, whether in convention or separately, to devise another system so simple, so just, and so economical as this.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 2, 1857.
There are several hundred applications for Consulstips. Gen. Cass informed a friend this morning that i.e. twould not be acted upon till early in June.
S. Potridge has been appointed Marshal for ermon vice Chapin, whose commission has expired. Orleans papers of Sunday last are to hand, but the mean no news of interest.
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1857.
The New-Orleans mail of Monday came in this morning. We have no train yet from the North. Probably it has been thrown back or obstructed by the rioters beyond the Relay House. FROM WASHINGTON.

CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS
Bostos, Saturday, May 2, 1857.
The amendments to the Constitution, which were voted in the State Legislature yesterday, were carried by large aggregate majorities. They are:

1. That every voter shall be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and to write his ewa

2. Limits the House of Representatives to 240 members, to be elected by districts.

Provides for the choice of forty Senators in single ts, instead of by counties as heretofire.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE. ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

HALIPAX, N. S., Saturday, May 2, 1857.

L. bill granting to the New-York, Newfoundland and Lendon ("Atlantic") Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fifty years, to land upon the shores of this Province submarine telegraph cubles, passed the Upper House by a large majority on Thursday, and has since received the signature of the Governor.

Parliament was formally proregued on Thursday.

TE KHERSONESE OUTWARD BOUND. PORTLAND, Saturday, May 2, 1857.
The steamship Khersonese sailed from here at 3 clock this afternoon for Halifax, Newfoundland, and retrood.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.

BALTIMORE, May 3, 1857.

Rev. Dr. Elder of Mount Saint Mary's College
was consecrated Bishop of Charleston, at the Cathedral to-day. A great number of persons witnessed the

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A YOUNG LADY CORONER'S INQUES. T UPON THE BODY.

The Suspected Murdeto in Custody

The quiet village of Newburgh was theturned and greatly excited last Wednesday morning, owing to the body of a young woman having been found in a plowed field near Marlboro', in the town of Newburgh, bearheld near Mariboro', in the town of Aces angelies are ing marks of severe violence. She appeared to have been murdered on the road and subsequently thrown over the fence into the field, where she was found. It was at first thought that she had died from strangulation, but upon further examination t was ascertained that her skull was fractured, and that death had probably been caused by the blow upon her head. She is said to have been in ill health for some time previous to her being murdered, and that she was thereby incapacitated for engaging in any successful struggle for the defense of her life. In the course of the post newtom ex amination it was also ascertained that the body had been but a short time previous the subject of an abortion, which accounts for the young woman's complaints of ill health. When found the body was stripped of its oter garments, and bore evidences of having been engaged in a desperate struggle. The bedy was imlistely conveyed to the Court-House in the Village of Newburgh, where arrangements were entered inte for an inquiry into the case, and, if possible, the dis covery of the murderer. Meantime the whole population were in a state of the most intence excitement, and in every public store and house in the neighborhood the indignant inhabitants were expressing themselves in the strongest terms as to the deserts of the dastardty murderer of a helpless woman. Her character was surmised before it was known who she was; no words were spared in canvassing the probabilities as to who she was, what was her character, and how she had come to such a lonely place as that where her body was found. At last the body was identified as that of a Miss Sarah Bloom of Shawangunk, and with the identification came also the discovery of the supposed murderer. As the excitement is at present so great, it would be injudicious to say anything of the many theories which our reporter heard advanced in the village, the more especially as direct proof has not yet been

crime upon any one in particular.
On Friday Dr. John W. Fenton, the Coro moned the following persons as a Jury to hold an in-quest upon the body: David E. Fowler, Daniel T. Weed, Gilbert Williams, Charles D. Flegler, Nathaniel Covert, Henry Armstrong, Jesse Wood, jr., and John Ward. No progress could be made, however, and the inquest was adjourned till Saturday, when, by the promptitude of the Coroner and the Sheriff, a host of witnesses were on hand, and the body duly identified as

hat of Sarah Bloom.

James Thomb being the first witness, testified that at 7 o'clock a. m. Thursday he went to sow the field where the body was found; he recognized the body shown him in the Courthouse as the same he found in the field: the posture of the body was the same as when the Coroner and Jury arrived on the ground; the body was lying in the field, about three feet from the fence, in the clearing cut or last furrow plowed; the body was lying on the back, the hands folded across the breast, the outer skirt drawn up over the face; there was no hat or order garments on; shoe on one foot, and another shoe on the other side of the

fence, which mated that upon her foot.

The first witness called to the stand on Saturday was John Cooley of Shawangunk, who testified that he was well acquainted with Sarah Bloom: her sister, Jane Bloom, resided with him: Sarah Bloom had been at his house last Sunday, on which day she left for the purpose of going to Newburgh; she had a sear on the left eyelpray. He testing the

his house last Sunday, on which day she left for the purpose of going to Newburgh; she had a sear on the left eyebrow. He testified to other marks identical with those upon the body found, and was positive in his belief that it was the body of Sarah Bloom who had been at his house the previous Sunday.

Jane C. Bloom, the sister of the murdered woman, was the next witness. Her testimony was as follows: I live in the town of Shawangunk; I have a sister named Sarah; I last saw her alive last Sunday morning at John Cooley's house, where I live; she came there on Saturday about neon and left Sunday morning; she left Mr. Cooley's to go to Martin Mastin's at the Basin; when she left Mr. Cooley's she had on a pair of black cloth gaiters, a black merino dress, a black hat and a black lace veil; she wore plain muslin under-clothes; I have seen the under-clothes said to have been taken from the body here, but do not recognize any of them as my sister's; my sister has been spending the Winter at Great Bend, Pennsylvania; she came from there the let of April; she has been making her home at Mr. Masten's at the Basin since her return; she had no intention of returning inmediately to Pennsylvania, that I knew of: I heard of her being at Mr. Masten's on Tuesday morning last, and that she left to come to Newbugh; I have heard that she was at Daniel Constable's house here in Newburgh about 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday; Sarah was being at Mr. Alasten's on Ruesany morning last, and that she left to come to Newbugh; I have heard that she was at Daniel Constable's house here in Newburgh about 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday; Sarah was 24 years old this menth; she was about my size, except I am a little heavier, if any difference; her hair was dark brown, when wet it looked black; she had a full head of hair; I have seen and examined the bedy now lying here; Sarah wore a coral ring on the finger next the little one on the left hand, and small hoops in her ears; she had a sear on her left eyebrow and a sear on the middle joint of the fore finger of the left hand; there was a mole on her left leg; she had a corn on the little toe on the left foot, the nail on that toe had grown out of shape; last Sunday there was a sore nearly well on the left elbow; she had very good teeth, they were small; she showed up her teeth considerably when she talked or laughed; I discover on the body here the sear on the left cyebrow, the sear on the finger and the mole on the leg, and the appearance of the foot is like hers (on one foot two of the toes are joined in one); when she left Cooley's to go to Masten's she left in company wiff James N. Mitchell.

William Jenkins was the next witness, and gave the following testimony: I reside in the village of Newburgh; I have seen this body; I saw it this merning; I do not recognize it as the body of any one that I am acquainted with; I hired a horse and wagon of James Weygart, on Tuesday night last; I hired it myself; I went to the Basin or Shawanguuk village; I returned about 3 o'clock in the morning; I left Newburgh at about 9 o'clock p. m.: I came home slone; there was some one in company with me when I went out; the person was a young lady named Bloom, and I think her Christian name was Sarah: I took her put at her own request; I met her by appoirtment at the corner of First and High streets; lhave been acquainted with her about a year; she called in Mr. Kemp's store where I was employed, on Tuesday morning; I went out

pennsylvania last Fall: I had not heard from her at any time after she left; she came into Mr. Kemp's store twice last Tuesday; the first time was about 5 o'clock, p. m.; if was the re that she requested me to take her to Shawangunk; she was there that time about half an hour; Mr. Kemp was there part of the time; no one else was there that I recollect of; she said she came down with some person whose name I don't recollect, and that person had gone and left her; I was to meet her at about 8 o'clock p. m. on the Turnpike, but I was a little late; and as I was driving up Water street I saw her coming down; she turned around and walked back to the corner of High street and First street, and then got into the wagon; we started a little after 9 o'clock; I understood her to say that she was to stay at Mr. Thee's until the time for starting; she did not tell me after I met her where she had staid; I think she left Tice's about 7 o'clock; the store was closed about 9 o'clock that night; I was in there all the evening; I saw a young man named Langstaff close she left Tice's about 7 o'cleck; the store was closed about 9 o'cleck that night; I was in there all the evening; I saw a young man named Langstaff close the store that night; I went from the store direct to Mr. Weygant's for a horse and wagon; I had not engaged a horse prior to this; there was no person who knew where I was going; I had not been at the Basin for 10 or 18 years; I had not been to Walden either for that length of time; I had been up the North Plankroad before that; it was last Summer; I did not know the road; I was directed by Miss Bloom; when we got to Walden we drove through the village until we came to a bridge, and turned down a road which I think must have been a private one; then came to the conclusion we were wrong, and turned and came back into the vilage as far as the hotel at the end of the village, and turned to the right by the hotel, and went over to the North Plankroad; I came back to the North Plankroad because Miss Bloom said it was a more direct one than the other, and I would find it easier; I think she said she was going to Mr. Masten's; I stopped and let her get out near some stables, because she said she did not want me to drive to the house; she had a few paper patterns of ladics' dreases with her—nothing else; I did not tie the horse there;

culty with any person; she did not say when she in-tended leaving the Basan, or that she was going, talt-ing among her friends or anything like that.

Charles Tice was next examined, but could not iden-tify the body, and said that it was not the body of Sarah Bloom.

Mrs. Charles Tice corroborated the testimony of her husband. The physicians, Smith Ely and Peter M. Barclay, who made the post-mortem examination, were then sworn, and gave the following as the result of their work: Mound a wound upon the right side of the head in the vicinity of the ear; the skull was fractured to a large extent; the appearance of the marks on the throat indicate that they were done by the hand, but nothing to show death by strangulation; death was caused by the blow upon the head; could not say how long death had taken place before the discovery of the body; it might have been two days, as in the state of the weather decomposition would take place slowly; think from the ragged appearance of the wound that the blow upon the head was indicted by a stole; the examination of the other porthons of the body resulted is showing that abortion had taken place within a short time; the health of the deceased had been very poor for some time, and she was unable to pursue her The physicians, Smith Ely and Peter M. Barclay,

is showing that abortion had taken place within a short time; the leadth of the deceased had been very poor for some time, and she was unable to pursue her accustomed avocations; there was no evidence of any violence having been resorted to procure the result.

John Bruyn identified the body as that of Sarah Bloom, and testified to finwing seen her when she left the basinion Tuesday fast, at which time she was in company with a son of Reuben F. Robinson of Galeville to come to Newbergh.

Robert 9. Kemp testified as follows: I am a merchant tailor: I knew a giel by the name of Bloom by right, but did not know her first name: I saw this woman on Turaday afternoon at my store; she was there when Frame in; she was conversing with Mr. Jenkins; she remained but a few minutes: I took no particular notice of her; I have seen the body—I should not think it was the body of Miss Bloom; I think the woman in my store was stouter in the body; the countenance does not resemble that of the woman whom I knew as Miss Bloom; last Summer Miss Bloom took work out of the store; the name on my books is Jane Bloom.

Abraham Frentz failed to identify the body except by the hair, but thought it must be the body of Miss Bloom.

Dr. Roter M. Masten was then called to the stand:

Bleem. Dr. Peter J. Masten was then called to the stand: Dr. Peter J. Masien was then called to the stand:
Am a practisin, physician in Ulster County; have seen
the body and abould think from the general outline of
the features, size, &c., that it was that of Sarah
Bloom: last saw Sarah Bloom on Monday; should
think if her hair was smoothed down and arrayed as
she usually wore; it, it would correspond in color with
that of Sarah Bloom; he we been the physician of the
family; have not seen Sarah since Monday last; cannot be exactly positive as to the identity, but all the
general appearances indicate that the body is that of
Sarah Bloom.

[This witness is not the person to whose best

Sarah Bloom.
|This witness is not the person to whose house Sarah Bloom was said to be going on Tuesday night

Sarah Bloom was said to be going on Tuesday night, theregh of same name. We may here remained that there would appear to be a discrepancy between the testimony that the hair of Sarah Bloom was a dark brown, and description heretofore given that it was jet black; it appears that when the hair is wet that it assumes a very black color, and this was the fact when we saw it on Thursday night; the blood having leen washed from the head.

color, and this was the fact when we saw it on Thursday night; the blood having leen washed from the head.

Mrs. Morris D. Masten testified that she resides at the Basin; knows Sarah Bloom; she was with witness last week; saw her last on Thessiay morning; was at my house on Monday night; left between 7 and 8 o'clock an Thessiay morning; left with a son of Mr. Robinson of Gisleville, to go to Newburgh; expected to come back that night, it she had a chance; did not know where she kept her clothes; had none at my house except what she had on; have neither seen or heard of her since Tuesday morning; was at hame on Tuesday night; retired about 9 o'clock; knows of no place in that vieinity where she would be likely to go late at night except at my house; when she went away she said she should return to my house; when she left was dressed in black—black Palmetto dress, black hombazine hat, dark shawl; had on a corded skirt, unbleached muslin, cloth gaiters, a like cotton glove, &c.; has seen the clothing found on the body and recognizes the drawers and the two skirts; have seen the body; it is very much disfigured, but the hair and shape of the face are very much like her's: Mrs. Masten was then taken into the room where the garments were lying, and on her return stated that two of the skirts resembled those of Sarah; the gloves were not those she had on when she left my house; a mark on the face of the body, like a sore, is similar to that I knew to be on the face of Sarah; she had a sore on her left mu; on Wednesday night a knock was beard at the window, and inquiry made if Sarah Bloem was in the hanse; it was after 12 o'clock at night; my husband got up mad answered the inquiry; he said it was James Mitchell.

Samuel Joinson—Recognized the body as that o Sarah Bloom; have always been acquainted with her from a child; had heard that a body had been found, and, without knowing who it was suspected to be, the moment he saw it he pronounced it to be that of Sarah Bloom; have known her from a child, and for two years ha

and unhesitating.

Mr. Jonkins recalled—Had not been in the street Mr. Jonkins recalled—Had not been in the street with any lady at night this week, except with his wife last evening; on Wednesday evening, after closing the store, went directly home; store closed about 9 o'clock; on Monday evening was also at home—went directly from the store; does not recollect being in Third street on any evening this week, in company with a lady; was not on the corner near Noble & Squires on either of those nights, between 9 and 10 o'clock, in conversation with a female.

Alex, Darrach then took the stand, and testified that he was in Third street on Tuesday night, about 29 min.

Alex. Darrier then took the stand, and testined that he was in Third street on Tuesday night, about 29 min-utes to 10 o'clock; was going toward Smith street; saw Mr. Jenkins and a small-sized woman talking together; Mr. Jenkins looked around as I passed, and I looked him square in the face; the two persons were in conversa-tion; heard nothing of what was said; de not know Mr. Jenkins's wife; the lady was dressed in dark clethes; she was a short, slight-built woman. It will be seen that one of the witnesses, William

Jenkins, testifies to having taken Miss Bloom to the Basin some twelve miles west of Newburgh; but the other testimony shows that the body was found near Marlboro', about six miles from Newburgh, a soint about 20 or 25 miles distant from the Basin.

Wm. Jenkins is held as an important witness, and potwithstanding the importunings of his father ou Saturday evening, the Coroner refused to accept bail for his appearance. Mr. Jenkins was handed over to the good keeping of the Sheriff. Jenkins appears to be about 30 years of age, and although not prepos-sessing in his appearance, yet under his present circumstances his deportment is firm, and he seems a little care-worn. Suspicion has rested upon him, but the Coroner is determined to spare no efforts in bringing the guilty party to justice, and in the mean time holds Mr. Jenkins as an important witness.

Many hard things are being said of the murdered woman Miss Bloom, and of Mr. Jenkins, but it may be well to wait further developments before pronoune ing any opinion. The prejudice in the village of Newburgh is now so great that it would be unjust to aggravate it any further.

At the adjournment of the inquest on Saturday eve ning, a collection and subscription was taken up to procure a decent burial for the body of the unfortunate Sarah Bloom. Her funeral was to take place yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, from the Court-House.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the Newburgh Daily News of Thursday.

A horrible murder was committed in this town, near
Mariborough, on Wednesday. The particulars for

mished us are as follows:

The body of a fine looking girl, apparently about 20 years of age, was found in the plowed field of S. Halsey, esq., near Mariborough, on Thursday morning, apparently choked to death and dead about twenty-four hours. From appearance she had been murdered apparently choked to death and dead about twenty-feur hours. From appearance she had been murdered in the read and thrown over the fence. The marks upon her presented the appearance of a very violent death and by choking. Her hat was not found, but her other garments were of fine texture and elegantly made. She has small feet and hands, the latter ap-parently not used to labor. As yet the body remains unrecognized, and no clue obtained to the perpetra-tors. The attention of the public is invited to the ex-amination of the bedy, with a view to the recognition of the remains.

amination of the body, with a view to the remains.

From The Newburgh Dady News of Friday.

The mysterious and shocking marder of which we made note yesterday, of course creates a profound sensation, up to the moment of this writing, no cine whatever has been obtained to the identity of the body. A score of runors and surmises circulated about town last evening, but it is idle to repeat them. In regard to one or two points of suspicion, or rather speculation, there may be some evidence before the Coroner's Jury to-morrow, and we forber further reference to them. We give all the particulars that have a vet been definitely ascertained.

Coroner's Jury to-morrow, and we to boar intrust top-erence to them. We give all the particulars that have as yet been definitely ascertained.

The spot where the body was found is a lonely, des-olate spot on the road to Mariboro about a mile and a half this side of that place. At an early hour on Thursday morning a man in the employ of Samuel Halsey who was going into a field to sow outs, dis-covered the body lying on the field side of the wall, a short distance from the road. The slarm was all once

meled. So for as we can learn, the appearance indicated that death had not long taken place when the body was found. Not a vestige of the outer garments was discovered. She had nothing on but her under clothes. These were neatly fushioned and of good material—a perticular description is unnecessary, as they are preserved for identification. Between the road and the wall was found a shoe and a large and handsome cameo breast-plu. Bonnet, dress, &c., were all missing. On the supposition that the unputer was considered. camee breast-pin. Bonnet, dress, &c., were all missing. On the supposition that the murder was committed at some distant place and the body brought to this ionely spot, the probabilities would seem to be that these articles of ciothing were removed in order to lessen the chances of identification. Death was evidently produced by strangulation. The throat shows the exact print of the hand by which the strangulation was produced. There is no other mark of violence on the body except a wound on the right ear, which looks as though it had been crushed by a stone. This may have been caused by throwing the body over the wall. Nothing being elicited before the inquest as to the identity of the remains, it was decided to remove the body to the Court-House, as a more accessible place. Decomposition took place rapidly during the day, and an attempt to take a daguerrectype, in order to retain the impress of the features, proved fruit ess, owing to the distortion of the face. When we saw the body the face was too much changed to give us any idea of its

an attempt to take a daguerreotype, it order to retain the impress of the features, proved fraitless, owing to the distortion of the face. When we saw the body the face was too much changed to give us any idea of its natural appearance. The Coroner informs us that she was v ty fair to look upen, and evidently had been quite handsome. Her hair is jet black, very long and full, nose delicately cut, features small, but giving evidence of a face of much animation. The body is rather slightly formed, and we should judge the woman to have been not far from 20 years of age.

The inquest is adjourned till to-merrow, when the surgeons will make the post mottem examination.

It is a most foul and brutal nurder, and we are certain no effect will be apared to ferret out the monstrous guilt. It is hardly possible that much time will clapse before the body is identified, certainly ner if the hapless girl belonged in this section of country. We hope some the may be got at by the Coroner to-morrow. It seems to us he ought not to finally adjourn his inquest until every chance is exhausted.

From The Newborgh Daily Kees of Saturday Ecening.

Ua to this morning no progress whatever had been made in obtaining information in regard to the identity of the body. It is possible that something may transpire before we go to press, as a meeting of the Jury is to be held at 2 o'clock.

All the day yesterday the excitement was on the increase. Crowds visited the Court-House during the day. The wildest and most improbable stories were in circulation—positively asserted one hour, only to be as positively contradicated the next. We would give some of the speculations which are afford, but yie to be held at 2 o'clock.

All the day vesterday the excitement was on the increase. Crowds visited the Court-House during the day of the body is not a manner which would be anything but pleasant to them. We shall not take the liberty, even to gratify the love of gossip. One exiting incident of the day we cannot retrain from giving. Some coincidences had

A FARMER AND HIS SISTER KILLED AND ROBBED.

From The Pittobusah Dispotch, May 2.

A most atrocious and cold-blooded murder was perpetrated in Elizabeth township, about two miles above M Kocesport, near Gamble's Leading, Thursday night, George Wilson and his sister, Mrs. Botsey M Masters, who was living with and keeping house for him, were deliberately betchered.

Friday morning, about 7 o'clock, a little girl, named Elizabeth Peternan, weat by the heuse, and finding the east door open entered and spoke to Betsey, who she saw lying on the floor. She rando Mrs. Gemble's, and seeing Mr. Peterman and John Gamble, told them that Betsey must be dead, for she spoke to her and she did not answer. They immediately ran over and saw her lying in a poel of blood, and without further examination gave the abarm, which spread rapidly over the country. Immediately the pesple from old quarters came pouring in, aotwithstanding the intense tain, and the excitement was at such a pitch as was never known in that section.

ters came pouring in, netwithstanding the intense rain, and the excitement was at such a pitch as was never known in that section.

The house in which the murder was committed is the property of Mrs. Gamble, and has been occupied by Wilson for some five years. It is a common log cabin, some sixteen feet in width by eighteen in length. There is but one room in it, serving the purpose of kitchen, sitting and sleeping room. The house fronts to the west. There is a door on the cast side, midway, leading into a back yard, and one on the west opening to the road. In the north end is a large fire-place, to the east of which is a shelf cupboard. In the northwest end is the bed occupied by Mrs. M'Masters, at the foot of which is a ladder leading to the loft.

When the east door was opened Mrs. M'Masters was found lying in her night clothes, with her face down, her feet toward the door, and her head toward the foot of her bed. The back of her head was completely mashed in portious of the skull lying about the floor, holding in her left hand part of a thin keife blade, which in the struggle she had grasped so family as to break it. When the body was turned over, the blood was found broken in, and her face considerably bruised. Her right hand was literally backed up—no less than twelve gashes being found on it. The arm was also scratched in various places, and her breast each of with the keife. Her under-issw was also breached with the keife. was also cratched in various places, and her breast gashed with the knife. Her under-jaw was also bro-ken on both sides, a tooth from which had been knecked out and was found on the floor. Beside these

knecked out and was found on the noor. Beand mose frightful mutilations, the jugular vein was severed on the left side of her neck.

Wilson was lying on his back, parallel to and near the west door, his head to the north. He had four wounds on his breast—one near the breast-bone, two inches wide, and penetrating the left labe of the lungs,

where the control is back, parallel to and near the west door, his head to the north. He had four the west door, his head to the north. He had four the west door, his head to the north. He had four the west door, his head to the north. He had four the west door, his head to the north. He had four the west door, his head to the mand-parallel and the lange spice of the state of the regard to the was sent to enter house of Wison. Friday of laws the was sent to enter house of Wison. She statid there ill Sunday and the company with two men, at muscan hours. A north daydawn he appeared in McKeeport and stated lat Alexander's tavern that she had just to ome down the skift however, was known to have come down. At Mccaport she gat a board the Stephen Bayard, for this every the same head of the word of the stated that he had got on the wrong boat, and wanted to go to Elizabethown. She then got off at Lock No. 2, and when the Lancerne for the state of the state of

him in then, to which he replied that Fife would "spew all over the floor."

Fife was arrested about noon the was in bed at the time; by the citizens, and his person searched. Spots of fresh blood were found on his coat-skirt, the largest of which he had attempted to wash off, but several small spets remained. Blood was also found on the lining of his coat-sleeves, near to wrists. Stains of blood were also found on his chirt-bosom. A letter was found in his pecket, addressed to Monroe Stewart by a sister of Charlotte Jones, residing in Monongahela City, in which she expressed great admiration for Stewart, because he was "so devilish," and desiring to see him and "have a devil of a time," or something to that effect.

Stewart, who was in the from at the time, was placed under arrest immediately. Blood stains were also found on the skirt and lappelle of his cost. A closer search showed that he had aftempted to tear out his pant pockets, in which he was but partially successful. There was blood is it, and farger-marks of it, as

also found on the skirt and tappened in the cast. A closer search showed that he had aftermpted to tear out his pant pockets, in which he was but partially successful. There was blood he it, and forger-marks on it, as though a bloody hand had been thrust in and withdrawn. No money was found on the person of either. They were placed in confinement, in the care of Otheer Job Patterson, and brought to this efty, on the Luzerne, on Friday night.

Charlotte Jones, or Mrs. Fife, in about forty years old-stall, muscular and large framed—black eyes and dark coarse hair, with an Indian cast features. Her friends reside in Washington coanty, not far from the scene of the late White traged? She has been noted as a disceputable weman, and discouned by many of her relatives. She claims to have been married to Fife, and was about taking residence with him at McKeespert.

Henry Flfe is about twenty-five years of age—small in stature—blue even and brown hals, with a cast of countenance decidedly unprepossessing. He is a native of Montreal, Canada, where he was raised and learned his trade of shoemaking. He came to the States six years ago, and during that time has we ked at his trade mostly in Washington county. About three weeks ago, shortly after the murder of Samuel H. White, he came to McKeesport, and was in the employ of Samuel Stroh, at the time of his arrest. When arrested, he manifested considerable agitation, but became composed, soon after, denying all knowledge of the murder, and of a marriage with Charlytte Jones Some one informed him that she confessed the crune, and that he was implicated. His countenance fell, and he remarked that Stewart would get clear, but he would have to suffer." Some one asked him where a dirk, which he was known to have was to be found. He said he had theory it though be so, as "sine as there was a God." He affected composure, but it ifly concealed that his mother "told him he veuld be hung, and he believed it would be so, as "sine as there was a God." He affected composure, but it ifly c

desire to be moving.

Monroe Stewartis not more than 30 years old. He is a tall, well-formed young man, with hair and eyes nearly black, and a rowdyish bearing that is unfavorable. He looks the villian. He is a native of Ohio, and his parents now reside in Harrison or Jefferson. County, in that State. He learned his trade (shoemaking) in Steubenville. During the past Winter he has werked in Menongahela City, and was engaged in a row there on election day. He but recently came to M Keesport, and was working in the same shop with Fife. He was tacitum after his arrest, refusing to answer but in monoeylables. He put on a bold air when on board the boat, and manifested indifference to the momentous scenes transpiring around him, and so nearly affecting his welfare. He denies all knowledge of the affair.

Another shoemaker, a Scotchman named Garaner, at work in M Keesport, pack up his kit sad left that place for parts unknown, soon after the news of the murder got abroad. What connection if any, he had with the parties to the murder, is anknown.

George Wilson was about 75 years of age. He was a tenant of Mrs. Gamble, and lived by making boat pins, for which he found extensive sale along the river. He was a very inclustrious, economical and isoffensive man, greatly enfeelled by age and till health; his hair was almost white—"blossoming for eternity." He was respected by all his neighbors, as agoed neighbor and useful citizen, and had resided in the neighborhood for a score or two of years, and in the house where he was murdered, five years. His body presented a horrible spectacie—dabbled in blood—the eyes staring fearfully—the mouth open, and the whole innucular frame contracted with the last agony.

His sister was a "grass widow," her hasband having left her years ago. She resides with her brother, kept his house, attended to his personal wants, and assisted him in various ways to add to their income. She was seventy-eight years of age, but in better health than George. Her face was bruized and blood issued from her

Supposed Wife-Munder at Malden.—Yesterday afternoon a tragedy occurred at Edgeworth (Malden), resulting in the death of a wife under circumstances which lead to the suspicion that she had been murdered by her husband. The name of the husband is Michael Coflan, and of his wife Mary. They are middle-aged persons, with a child of about 8 years. The husband is a man of intemperate habits, and in consequence, for several years past his wife, who is said to have feen a temperate woman, has led a life of misery, her husband being in the habit of quarteling with and beating her.

ery, her husband being in the habit of quarreling with and beating her.

Yesterday afternoon the little girl of the Coffans ran into one of the neighbors' houses, carrying in her arms a kitten. She then asked why she brought her kitten with her, to which she replied that, father was beating mother, and she was afraid that father would kill the kitten, too. The neighbor went immediately to the house of Mrs. Coffan, and found her extended upon the floor, dead, or about dead. A little blood was flowing from the mouth, and there was also a mark upon the forchead, as if she had fallen against the stove. An 2x was resting against the stove, as if recently used, and the little girl said that her father took the axe and struck her mother on the back with the flat of it three times. Upon examining the back of the deceased it was found to be discolored. The busband, after committing the assault upon his wife, fled, and had not been captured at last accounts. He was heard from at the residence of his brother in Jamaica Plain, to whom he stated that he might be arrested for killing his wife, but was not afraid of the resultof an investigation. Justice Hall of Malden has suammoned a Jury, and will hold an inquest this afternoon.

[Boston Trayeller, 24.]

PRESBYPERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Twentieth Annual Sermon of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was preached last evening by the Rev. M. S. Cuthbertson, of the Shangha mis sion, in Dr. Alexander's Church, Fifth avenue, corner

of Nineteenth street.

After the usual introductory exercises the Rev. Dr Wilson, one of the Secretaries of the Board, read an Wilson, one of the Secretaries of the Board. The abstract of the Annual Report of the Board. The receipts for the year have been \$205,768, and the expenditures \$218,529, showing a deficit of \$12,752.

The report says:

The report says:

This is the first time in the history of the Board that a debt of, any considerable extent has been incurred, and it is greatly regretted by those who have the chief control of its affairs. If greated by those who have the chief control of its affairs. If greated by those who have the chief control of its affairs. If greated his said is a second under the said of the older missions, or abandoning entirity everal enterprises, that had received the sanction of the General Assembly, and, no doubt, the sanction and cordial epproval of the great head of the Church.

Thirty two Missionary laborers have been sent out during the year. Six of these were designated to the missions in China; two to Northern India; one to Western Africa; and the remainder, to the various infusions among the Indian ribes of noise occurry. Nine others are under appointment, and will leave for their respective fields of labor during the coming Sunless the depressed state of the Treastry shall prevent their being sentout.

mer, unless the depressed state of the Treasury shall prevent their being sentout.

The Board has incisions among ten of the principal Indian The Board has incisions among ten of the principal Indian tribes of our own complety; one for the Jews in New York City; tends of our own complety one for the Jews in New York City; one for the Whitness in California; two in South Americas two in Western Africa; one in Siam; three in Glina; two in North-ren India; and at the same time extends pecunjary sid to the Evangelical Societies of Beigium, Faria, Geneva, and to the Evangelical Societies of Beigium; Faria, Geneva, and to the Evangelical Societies of Beigium; Faria, Geneva, and to the twide and female analytic that measurants are from this country; 60 native helpers; 55 Schools of various grades, and 4.224 pupils; 31 Churches and 490 Communicants, of whom 150 have been brought to the knewledge of the Saviour during the past year. Six printing presses have been industriously employed at the same time in furnithing the printed page to be circulated in China, Siam and India.

The Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson then delivered a serv-

The Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson then delivered a ser mon principally on the necessity of enlarging the ope rations of the Board in China, from Isainh, 49, 12, The vast extent of the Chinese Territory, the density of the population and their idolatrous ignorance an degradation called imperatively upon the Christians of all countries and especially of this for renewed efforts to spread an appreciation of the living God.

The testimony in the case of Coroner Connery wa closed on Saturday, the Coroner declining to proceed EUROPE.

EUROPA "AN GOSSIP. From our Gossiping Corresponds

LOND N. April 14, 1867. I have already insisted on the a rent benefits conferred upon us by an early Spring. and celebrated the leaves and flowers which the sun is bringing forth-in fashionable shop windows. A'ut April to not merely the month of white musling and gray mantlets; hearts grow warm with the a il, and tender sentiments shoot with the bads. I oreh Spring is, in Europe, the season of marriages, as the bigh reads of the Continent are covered in "happy couples." Diplomatiate and shop-keepes equally feel this softening influence, and even the Rethechilds are not free from the contagion.

Le pauvre en sa cabane, ou le chaumele le couvre, Est arget à ses lois. Et la garde qui veille aux barrières du Louvre N'en defend pas les ruis. Tea luils Englishmen asleep while it stire up a

Frenchman; but both nations drink with the same esgerness of the cup of marriage, on the condition that it be well sweetened-with a copious dowry. Unious in which patural affection is the least requisite are, to say the truth, very numerous in France, and there the sucred tie of marriage becomes daily more and more a simple matter of business. It is a common occurrence to hear young man of eighteen or twenty exclaim, with the young man of eighteen or twenty exclaim, with the most barefaced impudence, that he wants to marry 100,000 frames and will not take a single see least. Ask, on the other hand, a blooming Mademoiselle what she expects in her fature husband, and she will tell you with an unblushing smile: "Dark mustiches, the title of Viscount, and a stender porson"; as if happine's could never he plebeinn and stent-or wear respectable-looking whiskers. On this side of the Channel, the three great requisites are changed into a handsome man, a handsome carriage and a handsome allowance for "shopping." Let each nation have its due; in marriage as well as in betting matters, no people alive assume a more laudable. matters, no people alive assume a more laudable solemnity than the English; none better under-stand all the decorans of speculation than the

stand all the decorams of speculation than the French.

I recommend this subject to a formightly paper which has just been started, under the title of The English-scoman's Review, and is edited by Mrs. Eleaner Duckworth. This journal, to which I wish all possible success, is especially devoted to the important question of Woman's position in seciety, and proposes to encourage founds employment. The subject is, indeed, of paramount interest, and deserves something better than the contemptuous successful the professed politician. Liberal-minded meaning disagree on the question of women's political rights, but as to their social rights, everybody must admit that it would be very dangerous for society to do nothing in that direction. The want of suitable and renumerative female employments, which reduces so many unfortunate creatures to starvation reduces so many unfortunate creatures to starvation or something worse, is one of the greatest evils of our days. One may dislike the idea of seeing ladies our days. One may distinct the ties of seeing indices not as barristers, public speakers, directors, etc.; but there are, undoubtedly, hundred of professions, now exercised, awkwardly enough, by strong and able men, which are quite compatible with woman's capabilities. The new Review is, therefore, a step

forward in a good cause.

A gallant King of France once said that a co A gallant King of France once said that a court without ladies was a Spring without flowers. The English House of Commons, which is in other respects court-like enough, is decidedly beat on remaining without flowers, if we except the withered oratorical tropes which hardly deserve that name. It is a shameful ingratitude not to admit the ladies, who have so great a share in the election of Mombers of Parliament and are guilty of the most dangerous bribery. What are beer and gin, canvassing and agents in comparison with a blooming beauty, asking for a vote as she would ask for a noway, a favor which one cannot think of refusing? Since asking for a vote as she would ask for a nowgay, a favor which one cannot think of refusing? Since the law has prohibited flags and banners, cambrid handkerchiefs have taken their place with advan-tage; as long as the unconstitutional influence of waving these new white favors and darting sweet looks and graceful smiles is not prevented by act of Parliament, the law which forbids the presence of any armed force at the hustings will be of us-avail.

any armed force at the hustings will be of neavail.

And then, if ladies are allowed to intrigue for
their husbands, sons, brothers or simple protégés,
how can you prevent them, with a shadow of justice, from intriguing for themselves? The Tories,
those great enemies of female emancipation, would
do well to reflect on this dilemma which, in my
humble opinion, solves the question. We would be
satisfied if the ladies of Manchester and Huddersfield had exercised their powerful influence in favor
of Bright, Milner Gibson and Cobden; but unhappily, they are more inclined to work for Spooner
and Newdegate, the bigoted and tedious adversaries
of the Mayneoth grant, whom Warwickshire has
the privilege of sending to Parisment. Apropos the privilege of sending to Pariament. A of these two honorable legislators: M. Ale study English menuers and elections for the ben of the journal La Presse, having asked a witty and sarcastic member of the Reform Club why the word "speen" has become synonymous with "a dunce, received the answer: "It is on account of the count parative and superlative, which run thus: spe Spooner, Newdegate. Thus has the philolog

"Spooner. New degate. Thus has the philology of the prolific French romancer been enlarged.

It is presence on the hustings was quite an event, and the whole London press has made remarks on his letters. In order to wound his feelings, The Times pretended to take him for his son; which is a bad compliment to pay, even to the father of the asthor of La Dame and Carolitas. Dumas has, however, written a letter declaring that he is the father and not the son, and adds that he does not write in the Presse for money, but for pleasure. Let it go so, then, for as M. Dumas's countrymen say, every obseeks his pleasure where he finds it. We wondon, nevertheless, at this disinterestedness of the author of Monte. Cristo, who, a few years ago, published innumerable feuilletons in all the French papers at the same time, at one franc per line, had law suits with all the editors, and himself called his novels, before the courts of justice. "my merchandise." However that may be, M. Dumas has been received in England with that mixture of politeness and pride at the high the the Eritans greet distinguished foreign-However that may be, M. Dumas has been received in England with that mixture of politeness and pride with which the Britons greet distinguished foreigners, for they are by no means enthusiastic admirers of men who are likely to tell the truth, like Fenimore Cooper. A literary club, where M. Dumas's visit was expected, put up a transparency with the inscription: "To the French Dickens." We are at a less to understand what Alexandre Dumas, the great drematist, the lively story-teller, who has reduced the whole of French history into a series of romances, has in common with Charles Dickens, the marvelous painter of popular manners and character. But is not this instance truly English? Our consinuever creet a statue to a foreigner unless it be raised on a British pedestal, and measure glory according to the size of their own great men. They are capable of calling Victor Hugo "the French Tennyson" and Prescott "the American Sir Archivald Alison."

The latter has published the sixth volume of his

Alison."

The latter has published the sixth volume of his "History of Europe, from 1815 to 1842," and in spite of the fame of the Scotch High Sheriff, we must pronounce is the most tedious of the whole bulky publication. The unimportant events which characterises English history from 1834 to 1844, are narrated with pempous verbiage, and inflated self-conosit. The accession and marriage of Queen Victoria, the Gausdian rebellion, the Syrian war, the Newport is the Affghanisten disanter. The year of missay life State the Affghanisten disanter, the year of missay life State to the William of the radiculous delenay of the untiny at Vellore, the ridiculous delenay of the institute of the form of the polymer, and the history of the first two loaded pistole at the Syrian in the Park, are the prominent subjects of this velocities in the Park, are the prominent subjects of this velocities. With a cool cruelty, quite worthy of a stern Tosar Archibald says of the wretched boy. By Archibald says of the wretched boy. By a missay of the sutherities, instead of the common terminal more firms at the Queen. The history of the had been imbored the rester, like large been said, if he had been imbored the rester, like large to more firing at the Queen. The deliver historian was considered a lunatic, and senters.

no more firing at the Queen interest of the property of the control of the fact that, in the near the property of the control of the fact that, in the near the property of the control of

morning of be revenienced Pelmann, overs of